PRESIDENT STRESSES 'RIGHT OF MEN TO WORK' IN ADDRESSING CONGRESS

Teld there were many more mines than ere needed to supply the country's needs and 200,000 more workers than were necessary to produce continuous employment under normal conditions. The need of price regulation by the Government, the President said, was shown by the failure of the voluntary efforts in that direction up to date, and the flat refusal in some instances to accept the Government's suggestions.

in some instances to accept the Government's suggestions.

Laying particular stress upon the hindrance and intimidation that has been practiced by striking railroad men against the shopmen who are willing to work, the President sounded a move of grave warning regarding the deterioration of locomotives and the non-compliance with safety erquirements which are threatening a breakdown of transportation, menacing lives and causing enormous losses to shippers of perishable goods.

The right of men in this country to work and live and choose their own "ways to happiness" within the law has been challenged by violence, the President solembly pointed out. Such a thing, in his opinion, is so terrible that the public could well afford to endure hardships for the moment to rivet attention upon the need of a definite settlement in accordance with American traditions of liberty.

Liberty has been made a mockery by the failure of municipalities and other local authorities to take cognizance of deliberate acts of violence and armed lawlessness, the President declared. Such conditions, he said, cannot remain in free America. The failure of the Illinois authorities to administer justice in the case of the Herrin massacre had humiliated the Government and the Illinois authorities to administer justice in the case of the Herrin massacre had humiliated the Government and the people. He referred to the impotence of the Federal Government to act in the Herrin case as "pitiable," and said he had felt the deep current of popular resentment because the Federal Government had not sought to efface that blot from the national shield. But under the Constitution and laws of the country only the State authorities have power to punish such offenses.

No sympathy was expressed by the President for those persons who are trying to disrupt the labor unions. He deplored extremists on either side of the industrial contreversy. Labor unions, he said, were recognized by law and great good had come to the workmen from them. But they must realize they are amenable to law and regulation the same as the representatives of capital, and that the Republic is the first allegiance of every citizen.

The final words of the President, impressively spoken, were like a renewal of his oath of office. He said:

"No matter what storms may ensue, no matter what hardships may attend, or what sacrifice may be necessary, government by law must and will be sustained.

"Wherefore, I am resolved to use all."

"Wherefore, I am resolved to use all the power of the Government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

President Is Applauded.

The President's address was required

The President's address was received with cordial applause throughout its whole length by members of the Senate and House of both parties, and by the well filled galleries of the House chamber, where the joint session was held.

Several times, when he spoke of the dignity of the law and the necessity for fearles enforcement the handelapping was particularly enthusiastic. Senator Underwood (Ala.), Democratic floorleader; Senator Pomerene (Ohio), Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) and other prominent Democrats led in the demonstration along with Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican floor leader, and members of the President's Cabinet, who occupied front seats.

the President's Cabinet, who occupied front seats.

The Republican applause began when the President asked that the authority of the Railroad Labor Board be upheld by the Government and the people. The Democrats joined when he declared the Government can have no chart for its course but the law. The applause reached its climax when the President said it was his purpose to invoke all of the civil and criminal laws of the United States to protect the people and punish offenders in the industrial crisis.

The impression created by the President's address, as indicated by the comment of Senators and Representatives who had a chance to study it later this afternoon, was mixed. While the statements given for publication by the Republicans were all in the usual laudatory terms and the Democrats palably re-

publicans were all in the action of the most support of the most s crats were inclined to believe that dis-speech would not improve the situation. Several Democratic Senators said that the President, although apparently try-ing to be strictly impartial as between the labor unions and the railroad exe-cutives and coal operators, in realty had been harsher with the workers than with the employers, and that the reac-tion would be unfavorable to an ulti-mate settlement of the labor disputes.

There was an inclination on the part of the Democrats and some Republicans to take the view that the President's sharp criticism of the course of both employers and employed in the railroad controversy and his public threat to invoke civil and criminal statutes against them might possibly aggravate the situation, and in the case of a failure to settle the railroad strike might leave the settle the railroad strike might leave the President "holding the bag," as one Sen-ster put it, with nothing left for him to do except call into play every Federal

The part of the wild the light have been addressed. The manufacture of the part of the par

SPEECH ON STRIKES

by the Railroad Labor Board, directly affecting approximately 400,000 men. The justice of the decision is not for discussion here. The decision has been lost sight of in subsequent developments. In any event, it was always possible to appeal for rehearing and the submission of new eving and the submission of new eving. ing and the submission of new evidence, and it is always a safe assumption that a Government agency of adjustment deciding unjiztly will be quick to make right any wrong.

The Railroad Labor Board was created by Congress for the express purpose of hearing and deciding disputes between the carriers and their employees, so that no controversy need lead to an interruption in interstate

It was inevitable that some readjustments should follow. Naturally these readjustments were resisted. The administrative Government neither advocated nor opposed. It only held that the Labor Board was the lawful agency of the Government to hear and decide disputes, and its authority must be sustained as the law centemplates. This must be so whether the carriers or the employees ignore its decisions. Unhappily a number of decisions of this board had been ignored by the carriers. In only one instance, however, had a decision, challenged by a carrier, been brought to the attention of the Department of Justice and this decision was promptly carried to the courts and has recently been sustained in the Federal Court of Appeals. The public or the Executive had no knowledge of the ignored decisions in other cases, because they did not hinder transportation. When these fallures of many of the carriers to abide by decisions of the board were brought to my attention, I could more fairly appraise the feelings of the strikers, though they had a remedy without seeking to paralyze interstate commerce.

The law creating the Railroad Labor Board is inadequate. Contrary to popular impression, it has little or no power to enforce its decisions. It can impose no penalties on either party disregarding its decisions. It can impose no penalties on either party disregarding its decisions. It can impose no penalties on either party disregarding its decisions. It cannot halt a strike, and manifestly Congress deliberately omitted the enactment of compulsory arbitration. The decisions of the board must be made enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike. But the law is new, and no perfection of it by Congress the the second in the carriers and employees alike. But the law is new, and no perfection of it by Congress at the second in the carriers and employees and the second in the carriers and employees and the second in the carriers and employees and manifestive congress at the second in the carriers and employees and m

made enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike. But the law is new, and no perfection of it by Congress at this moment could be helpful in the present threatened pa-ralysis of transportation.

public welfare I ventured upon an attempt at mediation. Those who had preceded me in attempted settlements had made some progress. I submitted to the officials of the striking employees and the chairman of the association of railway executives in writing on the same day a tentative proposal for settlement.

Knowing that some of the carriers had oftended by ignoring the decisions of the board and the employees had struck when they had a temely without the strike I felt it was best to start all over again, resume work, all agree to abide faithfully by the board's decisions, make it a real tribunal of peace in transportation and everybody serve the public. The barrier to be surmounted was the question of seniority. By the workmen these rights are held to be sacrel and unsurrendered by a strike.

moment of deep anxiety, with the coaishortage gravely menacing. I was thinking of the pressing demands of the welfare of the whole people. I believed the sacrifice brought to the men involved could be amply compensated for by the carriers in practical ways. I believed that the matter of tran-

HARDING FOR LAW TO PUNISH CRIMES LIKE THAT OF HERRIN

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HURALD.

New York Herald Bureau.) Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.

DRESIDENT HARDING to-day asked Congress to enact at once a law which would give to the Federal Government jurisdiction at least in the case of citizens of other nations, whom we have promised in treaties to protect, who are murdered under such circumstances as the recent massacre at Herrin, Ill., during

The President in his address to Congress called attention to the allegation that two aliens were murdered at Herrin, and added: 'This act adds to the outraged sense of American justice the humiliaion which lies in the Federal Government's confessed lack of au thority to punish that unutterable crime."

The two sections of the Kellogg bill which the President wants

the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country, secured to such citizen or subject by a treaty between the United States and such foreign country, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such State or Territory, shall constitute a crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the courts of said State or Territory within the period limited by the laws of such State or Territory, and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States and, upon conviction, the sentence executed in like manner as sentences upon convictions for crimes under the laws of the United States.
Section 4—That the President of the United States is hereby

expressly authorized to use the marshals of the United States and their deputies to maintain the peace of the United States when violated by the commission of such acts as are condemned in the preceding section; and should, in his judgment, the circumstances demand it, he is empowered to use the army and navy for the same purpose.

scendent importance was the accept-ance of the proposal to respect the Labor Board's decisions on the ques-tions which formed the issue at the time of the strike. The public com-pensation would be complete in guard-ing by law against recurrence.

The proposal was rejected by the carriers. Though the rejection did not end all negotiations, it left the Government only one course—to call the striking workmen to return to work, striking workmen to return to work, to call the carriers to assign them to work and leave the dispute about seniority to the Labor Board for decision. When negotiation or mediation fails this is the course contemplated by law and the Government can have no chart for its course except the law. To this call a majority of the carriers responded favorably, proposing to reemploy all strikers except those guilty of violence against workmen to their old positions where vacant or to like positions where vacancies are filled, questions of seniority which cannot be settled between the employer and employes to tween the employer and employes to go to the Labor Board for decision. The minority of the carriers proposed

tween the employer and employes to go to the Labor Board for decision. The minority of the carriers proposed to assign jobs to workmen on strike only where the positions were vacant. Neither proposal has been accepted.

Thus the narrative brings us to the present moment, but it has not included the developments which have heightened the Government's concern. Sympathetic strikes have developed here and there, seriously impairing interstate commerce.

Deserted transcontinental trains in the desert regions of the Southwest have revealed the cruelty and contempt for law on the part of some railway employees who have conspired to paralyze transportation, and lawlessness and violence in a hundred places have revealed the failure of the striking unions to hold their forces to law observance. Men who refused to strike and who have braved insult and assault and risked their lives to serve a public need have been cruelly attacked and wounded or killed. Men seeking work and guards attempting to protect lives and property, even officers of the Federal Government, have been assaulted, humiliated and hindered in their duties. Strikers have armed themselves and gathered in mobs about railroad shops to offer armed violence to any man attempting to go to work.

Shocking Lawlessness.

in no case has State authority con-fessed its inability to cope with the situation and asked for Federal as-

sistance.
Under these conditions of hindrance Under these conditions of hindrance and intimidation there has been such a lack of care of motive power that the deterioration of locomotives and the noncompliance with the safety requirements of the law are threatening the breakdown of transportation. This very serious menace is magnified by the millions in losses to fruit growers and other producers of perishable foodstuffs, and comparable losses to farmers who depend on transportation to market their grains at harvest time.

Even worse, it is hindering the

transport of available coal when industry is on the verge of paralysis because of coal shortage, and life and health are menaced by coal famine in the great centres of population. Surely the threatening conditions must so impress the Congress and the country that no body of men, whether limited in numbers and responsible for railway management or powerful in numbers and the necessary forces in railroad operation, shall be permitted to choose a course which so imperils public welfare. Neither organizations of employers nor workingmen's unions may escape responsibility. When related to a public service the mere fact of organization masnifies that responsibility and public interest transcends that of either grouped capital or organized labor.

Another development is so significant that the hardships of the moment may well be endured to rivet popular attention to necessary settlement. It is fundamental to all freedom that all men have unquestioned rights to lawful pursuits, to work and to live and choose their own lawful ways to happiness.

Violations Winked At.

Violations Winked At.

In these strikes these rights have been denied by assault and violence, by armed lawlessness. In many communities the municipal authorities have winked at these violations, until liberty is a mockery and the law a matter of community contempt. It is fair to say that the great mass of organized workmen do not approve, but they seem helpless to hinder. These conditions cannot remain in free America. If free men cannot toil according to their own lawful choosing all our constitutional guaranties born of democracy are surrendered to mobocracy and the freedom of a hundred millions is surrendered to the small minority which would have no law.

It is not my thought to ask Con-

minority which would have no law.

It is not my thought to ask Congress to deal with these fundamental problems at this time. No hasty action would contribute to the solution of the present critical situation. There is existing law by which to settle the provailing disputes. There are statutes forbidding conspiracy to hinder interestate commerce. There are laws to assure the highest possible safety in railway service. It is my purpose to invoke these laws, civil and criminal, against all offenders alike.

menaces of the future must be worked out when no passion sways, when no prejudice influences, when the whole problem may be appraised and the public welfare may be asserted against any and every interest which assumes authority beyond that of the Government itself.

Protection of Aliens.

One specific thing I must ask at your hands at the earliest possible moment. There is pending a bill to provide for the better protection of aliens and for the enforcement of their treaty rights. It is a measure, in short, to create a jurisdiction for the Federal courts through which the national Government will have appropriate power to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under treaties and to deal with crimes which affect our foreign relations.

much as "the Government is charged with the maintenance of peace and

President Harrison asked for the same bestowal of jurisdiction, baving seneountered deep embarrassment which grew out of the lynching of eleven aliens in New Orleans in 1891. President McKinley, dealing with a like problem in 1899, asked the conferring upon Federal courts jurisdiction in that class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved. President Roosevelt uttered a like request to Congress in 1906, and President Taft pointed out the defect in the present Federal jurisdiction when he made his inaugural address in 1909.

He declared that "it puts our Gov-

tion when he made the through the declared that "it puts our Government in a pusilianimous position to make definite engagement to protect aliens and then to excuse the fallure to perform these engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in States or cities not within our centrol. If we could promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justlee, due to local prejudice in any State or municipal government, to expose us to the risk of war which might be avoided if Federal jurisdiction were asserted by suitable legislation by Congress."

Shocking Crime at Herrin.

My renewal of this oft-made recommendation is impelled by a pitiable sense of Federal impotence to deal with the shocking crime at Herrin. Ill., which so recently shamed and horrified the country. In that butchery of human beings, wrought in madness, it is alleged that two allons were murdered. This act adds to the outraged sense of American justice the humiliation which lies in the Federal Government's confessed lack of authority to punish that unuterable crime.

Had it happened in any other land than our own, and the wrath of right-eous justice were not effectively ex-pressed, we should have pitted the civilization that would tolerate it and sorrowed for the Government unwilling or unable to mete out just punish-

I have felt the deep current of popu-lar resentment that the Federal Government has not sought to efface this blot from our national shield, that the Federal Government has been toler-ant for the mockery of local inquiry and the failure of justice in Illinois. It is the regrettable truth that the It is the regrettable truth that the Federal Government cannot act under the law. But the bestowal of the jurisdiction necessary to enable Federal courts to act appropriately will open the way to punish barbarity and butchery at Herrin or elsewhere, no matter in whose name or for what purpose the insufferable outrage is committed.

It is deplorable that there are or can be American communities where even there are citizens, not to speak of public officials, who believe mob warfare is admissible to cure any situation. It is terrorizing to know that such madness may be directed against men merely for choosing to accept lawful employment. I wish the Federal Government to be able to put an end to such crimes against civilization and punish those who sanction them.

them.

In the weeks of patient conferences and attempts at settlement I have come to appraise another element in the engrossing industrial dispute of which it is only fair to take cognizance. It is in some degree responsible for the strikes and has hindered attempts at adjustment. I refer to the warfare on the unions of labor.

The Government has no sympathy

The Government has no sympathy or approval for this element of discord in the ranks of industry. Any legislation in the future must be as free from this element of trouble making as it is from labor extremists who strive for class domination.

We recognize these organizations in the law, and we must accredit them with incalculable contribution to labor's uplift. It is of public interest to preserve them and profit by the good that is in them, but we must check the abuses and the excesses which conflict with public interest, precisely as we have been progressively legislating to prevent capitalistic, corporate, or managerial domination which is contrary to puble welfare.

We also recognize the right of em-

We also recognize the right of employers and employees alike within the law to establish their methods of conducting business, to choose their employment and to determine their relations with each other. We must relations with each other. We must reassert the doctrine that in this republic the first obligation and the first allegiance of every citizen, high or low, is to his Government and to hold that Government to be the just and unchallenged sponsor for public welfare and the liberty, security and rights of all its citizens.

No matter what clouds may gather, no matter what storms may ensue, no matter what bardships may attend or what sacrifice may be necessary, government by law must and will be sustained.

Wherefore I am resolved to use all

Wherefore I am resolved to use all the power of the Government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work.

the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, it ought to possess without question all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other."

Republicans Are Enthusiastic and Few Democrats Offer Any Criticism.

MANY PLEDGE SUPPORT

Consensus Agrees Speech Was Strong Presentation of Country's Need.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HEMALI New York Herald Bureau. ! Washington. D. C., Aug. 18. ! Comments on President Harding's

speech given for publication this afternoon by Republican members of the able. The Democrats, while refraining from open criticism and applauding the skeptical of the good effect of the address in the present industrial situation. The comments follow:

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.)-"I think it a most excellent message. I thoroughly agreed with all the President United States and as to his intention fully to enforce the laws. In the en-forcement of the law and the protection of all men who wish to work and of the rights of the American people he will

Senator Watson (Rep., Ind.)—"I am very greatly pleased with the Presi-lent's address. It was just what I expected and really it was what I was anxious for him to say three weeks ago. In my judgment, he expressed the views of nine-tenths of the American people."

arbitration in any form, although it is declared they realize that only through some board of adjustment as proposed by the operators can any permanent

troubles."

Senator Robinson (Dem., Ark.)—"It is to be hoped that the President's address will not embarrans the efforts now being made by the railway executives and representatives of the employees to settle the shopmen's strike. It is to be regretted that his attempts to effect a settlement were not successful. The announcement of general principles contained in his address might very well have been deferred. Nevertheless' I am in hearty accord with the doctrine that both the railroad executives and the employees must be brought to a full recognition of the necessity for the peaceful composition of railroad labor controversies since life and comfort depend upon the continued operation of the railroads."

Speaker Gillett (Rep., Mass.)—"The President's desired and industrial industrial troubles."

In certain districts whole communities have moved away for "fresh air" jobs, es miners term outside employment.

Some mines have been rendered exceedingly dangerous for the resumption of work by coal gas. It is believed that months will be required in some cases to completely refit mines for normal production.

If no agreement is reached by to-mortous night the conference probably will continue until a definite settlement is made. There seems to be no doubt that the committees finally will agree on wome program to be followed. The possibility of the strike being extended for a longer period is not seriously considered.

KENTUCKY OPERATORS

INCREASE COAL PRICES.

Coal Bootleggers Send Price Up to \$12 a Ton

Special Dispatch to Tien New York Herald.

WERE it not for the "minority of bootleggere" is of bootleggers" in the coal trade who are charging as high as \$12 a ton while "decent men" are selling it for \$6.25 a ton it would not be necessary for the Government to organize a mam-moth corporation to protect the public. The coal corporation is primarily intended to put the coal

cootlegger out of business. In his letter to Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho), Secretary of Com-merce Hoover explained that the proportion of fair price coal to bootleg coal is as 70 to 30.

Secretary Hoover gave the fol-lowing table of West Virginia coal to illustrate the extent to which fair prices were enforced:

July, at and below fair price... 1,225,03

END OF ANTHRACITE

Continued from First Page.

yesterday that both miners and operyesterday that both miners and operators were sware that if the Government's policy of "hands off" was to be continued some sort of permanent adjustment must be made. The issues justment must be made. The issues ecrtainly have my most earnest support and in my opinion the hearty support of Congress and of the American people."

The issues dividing the conference do not revolve as closely around the ninetcen demands made at the Shamokin convention as they do about the principles of arbitration, wage scales and length of contract.

Senator Watson (Rep., Ind.)—"It am over y creating pleased with the President address. It was just what I can anxious for him to say three weeks are in the president of the pre

tions are, in the main, excellent. It is up to Congress to move and to move quickly."

Senator New (Rep., ind.)—"It was a good speech and one that hit the right spot squarely and fairly."

Senator Sheppard (Dem., Tex.)—"I am with the President in any proper and effective measures for the maintenance of law and order and for the solution of present economic and industrial troubles."

a ripple of dissension was evidenced to day, although members of the conference were in continuous session behind closed doors for four hours.

Great difficulty is expected to be encountered by the operators when the mining operations are resumed. Reports from the coal fields indicated that large numbers of miners have left the section to seek employment elsewhere. In certain districts whole communities have moved away for "fresh air" jobs, as miners term outside employment.

NEW YORK EDITORS ON HARDING SPEECH

Comment of This Morning on the President's Plan to End Strikes.

HIS DEMAND FOR LAWS

'The World' Says Most Important Constructive Idea Was Originally Borah's.

Following are extracts from the editorials fir some of the New York newspapers of this morning commenting on the address of President Harding to-

The Times—To what the President asks of Congress in connection with the coal industry there will be little objection. There is almost universal admission of the need of an authoritative coal commission to examine deeply into all aspects of the mining of bituminous coal, and to make such plans for reorganizing it and establishing lawful methods to settle disputes which may arise. Mr. Harding was known to baccommitted to this plan; in fact, he announced some weeks ago that the appointment of such a commission was imminent. Now, however, he requesting imminent. Now, however, he requests, Congress to give him full authority to move in the matter. Favorable action

temporarily a national coal agency to purchase, sell and distribute coal. The aim. of course, is the fixing of fair prices and insuring equitable distribution, so far as the Federal Government can assert or acquire authority over incoming terstate shipments. The President makes of it plain that he does not desire in any a way to interfere with plans which may be made by the several States to control the sale and supply of coal within their boundaries.

Passing on to the railway strike, the President recounts what was done or attempted in vain by the Government but offers little in the way of positive suggestion except that the transports.

fact that the great railroad unions have power to tie up the transportation of the country. He is equally astounded by the fact that outside the non-union flelds the United Mine Workers control the production of coal. Then to make sure that his emotions are properly balanced he expresses his complete lack of sympathy with the employers who are trying to crush the unions, which exercise as to crush the unions, which exercise as power which Mr. Harding thinks they ought not to exercise and about which he hopes nothing will be done.

The Tribune-President Harding's coals The Tribune—President Harding's contrail mess see to Congress contains several concrete suggestions. As to coal be asks for authority to appoint two Government commissions. One will, make a "fact finding" investigation, such as the Cieveland agreement between certain groups of operators and the miners' union also contemplates. It will lay bare all the disheartening conditions in the sick coal industry. It

will lay bare all the disheartening conditions in the sick coal industry. It will go into every phase of production, sale and distribution. It will advise as to wages and conditions of labor and submit plans for a reorganization of mining on an economic basis.

The Government's inquiry will not be hampered by the desire of operators of miners to protect their special interests. It will be independent of the industry and will concern itself mainly with protecting the public against artificially hampered and overcostly production, as well as against recurrent strikes and fuel shortages.

The President also requests Congress to make provision for a temporary Federal coal agency, with the necessarif capital to purchase, sell and distribute coal entering into interstate transportar-

Men Have Right to Work.

transportation.

It was inevitable that many wage disputes should arise. Wages had mounted upward, necessarily and justly, during the war upheaval, likewise the cost of transportation, so that the higher wages might be paid, it was inevitable that some readjustments should follow. Naturally these readjustments were resisted. The administrative Government neither neither administrative Government neither nei

Attempted to Mediate. Happily, it is always lawful and titimes possible to settle disputes out-de of court, so in a desire to serve ublic welfare I ventured upon an

and unsurrendered by a strike.

By the carriers the preservation of seniority is the weapon of discipline on the one hand and the reward of faithful employees on the other. It has been an almost invariable rule that, when strikes have been lost seniority and its advantages have been surrendered; when strikes have been settled seniority has been restored.

In the tentative proposal which I spensored it was provided that everybody should go to work, with seniority rights unimpaired, that there should be no discrimination by either workmen or carriers against workmen who did or did not strike. I realized that the proposal must carry

men who did or did not atrike. I realized that the proposal must carry a disappointment to employees who had inherited promotion by staying loyally on the job, and to such new men as had sought jobs tooking to permanent employment, but I wanted the fresh start and maintained transportation service, and I appraised the disappointment of the few to be less important than the impending misfortune to the mation. It was not what I would ask ordinarily to be considered or conceded, but at that moment of deep anxiety, with the coal shortage gravely menacing. I was

Shocking Lawlessness. There is a state of lawlessness shocking to every conception of American law and order and violating the cherished guaranties of American freedom. At no time has the Federal Government been unready or unwilling to give its support to maintain law and order and restrain violence, but in no case has State authority con-

Violations Winked At.

alike.
The legal safeguarding against like

Protection of Aliens.

our foreign relations.

The matter has been before Congress on many previous occasions.

President Tyler, in his first annual message, advised Congress that inas-